

LABOR CLAYTON

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXXVI

San Francisco, September 10, 1937

No. 32

SAN FRANCISCO'S LABOR DAY CELEBRATION

San Francisco's 1937 Labor Day celebration will be recorded in local annals not only as one of the greatest events of its kind in the city's history but as one of the most surprising and gratifying to labor.

In the midst of the controversy which has split labor's ranks wide open, no one witnessing the splendid parade up Market street last Monday would have imagined that the enthusiastic ranks of marchers were divided into two camps supposedly antagonistic. Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor marched to the strains of the same music and were cheered by the same spectators as those whose allegiance had been pledged to John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization—a significant indication of the narrow wedge that divides the organized labor movement of America.

Estimated at 80,000, the marching hosts of labor covered the long trek from the Embarcadero to the City Hall, consuming four hours in its passing. Fifty bands furnished music, and the gay uniforms of many of the marchers, with brilliant banners and insignia, lent color and life to the spectacle. The streets were lined with thousands of spectators, who lustily cheered the different units of the parade. Along the line of march were stationed public announcement systems, from which the crowds were informed of the name of the organization passing, together with interesting facts in connection with its work and history. This feature, inaugurated in recent years, lent much to the celebration.

New Recruits Added to Movement

Although some prominent unions were missing from the parade owing to dissatisfaction with the C. I. O. activities, more marchers were in evidence than in any similar celebration in San Francisco, according to experienced observers. This was due to the fact that scores of new unions which had been organized during the last year added their thousands to a Labor Day parade for the first time.

Pains had been taken by the Labor Day Committee to eliminate from the parade anything which might arouse disputes or resentment. There were no C. I. O. banners in sight, and while many buttons of the new organization were worn by members, there was nothing calculated to create disturbance.

The many floats in the procession were of beautiful and artistic construction and were the objects of much complimentary comment.

John F. Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, acted as marshal of the parade, and with Mayor Angelo J. Rossi occupied the car which led the procession. At the reviewing stand opposite the City Hall they fell out to review the parade. The reviewing stand was occupied by prominent citizens and officials.

"Labor Can March Forward Together"

As the conclusion of the parade, Shelley expressed himself as delighted with the demonstration.

"It has been the greatest demonstration labor has ever seen here, and fulfilled predictions that it would be carried off without difficulty," he said. "Labor has demonstrated it can march forward together."

He expressed resentment at radio announce-

ments of the night before warning the public to keep "women and children at home" in fear of violence. Shelley declared an investigation is being made to fix responsibility for the announcements, which he said came over the air twice and resulted in a flood of telephone calls.

In the afternoon, in the Civic Auditorium, were held the usual Labor Day exercises, at which State Senator Walter McGovern was the principal speaker. Other speakers were Mayor Rossi and John F. Shelley. The main topic of all the speakers was the deplorable differences in labor circles created by the activities of the C. I. O. There were no recriminations, however, and all spoke in a conciliatory vein.

"We Who Have Kept the Faith"

Senator McGovern, himself a trade unionist and a member of the Molders' Union, was introduced by James B. Gallagher, chairman of the Labor Day Committee.

The speaker said there was great danger of forgetting the tremendous benefits that the American Federation of Labor and its leaders have won for all workers. He continued:

"We hear it said that labor is on the march. But labor has been on the march for many years—under Peter J. McGuire, who founded Labor Day, under Samuel Gompers, that great leader.

"We who have kept faith with organized labor and carried its battles in the legislative halls have the right to ask if organized labor, while on the march, is to follow the wise and prudent leadership of those good Americans who have led it to its present high estate.

"We have a right to ask if organized labor is to be kept true to the ideals of the past and if it is to stand in the future as in the past—four-square for those who have led it near and dear."

Shelley said the sad thing facing labor today is the family quarrel; the hopeful thing is that "the labor movement is such an immense entity that no quarrel will keep it apart forever."

"In spite of personalities and the political views and programs of small groups," he said, "the real labor movement will bring the great mass of labor together eventually and all of the bickering and strife will be in the past."

At the present time, he said, it behooves the members of organized labor who owe allegiance to the men they represent and to new rights recently won by labor to concede the right of workers to choose their union and their collective bargaining representatives.

"Labor is continually advocating mediation or arbitration to employers," he declared. "We should be big enough to advocate it when there is strife among ourselves."

Devotion to Welfare of Masses

Mayor Rossi, addressing the nearly three thousand members of organized labor who gathered in the auditorium, said:

"Disintegration from within is far more difficult to overcome than combat from without. Turning the pages of history, we find that in all the ages disagreements within factions—which should

have been solidly united—have made for disorder, strife and ultimate defeat.

"Labor faces such a condition today. True devotion to the real welfare of all the masses of labor can solve its internal problem."

Such quarrels, the Mayor said, affect not only those involved but those who are dependent upon them, the rest of the people in the community.

"This places a responsibility upon labor's leadership that it must not—it cannot—shirk," Rossi declared. "I hope some means may be devised and agreed upon whereby our great commercial centers, and especially San Francisco, may not suffer from such unfortunate incidents."

He made a plea that organized labor use rational thinking and cool, calm logic and sit down together in an attempt to "arrive at a solution of our problem and clear the way for a bigger and better labor movement."

The Civic Auditorium also was the scene of the closing event of the great Labor Day celebration, when thousands gathered to enjoy the grand ball and entertainment provided by the Labor Day Committee. Many of the leading lights from screen, radio, theater and dancing studios donated their services to make this annual event enjoyable, and an entertainment of high order was the result. Elaborate stage decorations were provided by the committee. Dancing was indulged in until a late hour.

Winners of Parade Awards

The following unions were the winners of trophies for different features of the Labor Day parade:

Union Making the Best Appearance—First (San Francisco Bar Pilots' trophy), Bakery Wagon Drivers; second (Judge Sylvian Lazarus trophy), Building Service Employees No. 87; third (Judge I. L. Harris trophy), District Council of Painters; fourth (San Francisco Labor Council trophy), Hospital and Institutional Workers.

Largest Percentage of Members in Line—First (Judge T. I. Fitzpatrick trophy), Longshoremen No. 38-79; second (Granat Bros.' trophy), Warehousemen No. 38-44; third (San Francisco Labor Council trophy), District Council of Laborers; fourth (San Francisco Labor Council trophy), Boilermakers No. 6; fifth (Judge Walter Perry Johnson trophy), Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

Best Turnout of Women—First (Mayor Angelo J. Rossi trophy), United Garment Workers; second (Judge Theresa Meikle trophy), Ladies' Garment Workers; third (City Attorney John J. O'Toole trophy), Bakery Workers' Auxiliary; fourth (Judge Charles R. Boden trophy), Ladies' Auxiliary of Warehousemen; fifth (Supervisor George R. Reilly trophy), Waitresses No. 48.

Handsome Float—First (San Francisco Bar Pilots' trophy), Department Store Employees No. 1100; second (Judge George R. Schoenfeld trophy), District Council of Carpenters; third (San Francisco Labor Council trophy), Shoe Clerks; fourth (Treasurer Duncan Matheson trophy), Pharmacists; fifth (Sheriff Daniel C. Murphy trophy), Stove Mounters No. 61.

Most Original Float—First (District Attorney Matthew Brady trophy), District Council of Electrical Workers; second (San Francisco Labor Council trophy), Machinists' Union No. 703; third

(Continued on Page Three)

Green Flays Lewis and C. I. O. in Labor Day Speech

In his Labor Day speech delivered in the Cotton Bowl of the Texas Pan-American Exposition at Dallas, Texas, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, minced no words in his denunciation of John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization. He charged Lewis with full responsibility for attempting to split the labor movement and of welcoming into his organization communists and disruptionists. He said in part:

The growth of organizations of labor is evidence of the determination of the workers to lift their standards of life and living to a higher level and to share more largely in the distribution of the earnings of industry. That fact is reflected in the progress which has been made by the organized labor movement during all the years of its existence. It has become more pronounced during the last few years because the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively has been written into the laws of the land.

Labor's struggle for this important right has been won. It is definitely set forth in the National Labor Relations Act. Its validity was sustained and confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. No corporation or its representatives can interfere with the exercise of the right of working men and women to associate themselves into an organization of labor and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

Hundreds of Thousands Join A. F. of L.

Fear was the powerful restraining influence which prevented workers from organizing into democratic trade unions prior to the decision of the Supreme Court holding the National Labor Relations Act valid and constitutional. At that time the spirit of organization became aroused. It asserted itself in every section where men and women worked for wages. They banded themselves together into free economic organizations because they were assured that there would be no discharge from employment or discrimination practiced when they did so. Hundreds of thousands of new members have been added to the American Federation of Labor during the past year.

Millions of Jobless Suffer

While we celebrate Labor Day of 1937 in a spirit of optimism and hope, we still remember the distressing days of unemployment and economic demoralization through which the nation passed during the last six years. The nation was subjected to a most severe test. The relief problem taxed the resources of the nation and of local communities.

In 1933 the army of unemployed numbered more than fifteen and a half million workers. This meant a dependent population of sixty million. The stern unemployment situation created feelings of apprehension and deep concern. Homes were made desolate. Men and women begged for work. The pride and morale of those who had never before been dependent were impaired and the relief load was increased until it became greater than any local community could bear.

Work for All Jobless Demanded

It was then the federal government was compelled to pour millions into every community and through P. W. A. and W. P. A., as well as other relief and conservation movements, the hungry and well-nigh starving millions of unemployed were fed, sheltered and clothed.

Now we are moving forward; unemployment is being overcome. The unemployed army has been reduced to eight million. A new day and a "new deal" prevail throughout the land.

We hope ere long that every unemployed person willing and able to work will be accorded that opportunity. That is one of the chief ob-

jectives set up by the American Federation of Labor. We want America to be truly the Land of Opportunity, where chief among all will be the opportunity to work, serve and earn a decent living. I cannot conceive of any purpose more worthy or any objective more commendable than this.

The American Federation of Labor rededicates itself, on this the nation's holiday, to the achievement of this noble and praiseworthy purpose.

Importance of Labor Unity

In the midst of labor's deepest concern over the problem of unemployment and other economic questions which press for solution the American Federation of Labor is forced to consider and deal with a new foe. It seems almost unbelievable that any group which professes to believe in the unity and solidarity of labor would deliberately create a split and division in the organized labor movement through the establishment of a dual, rival movement. One of the first lessons which labor teaches is the need of cohesion and united action. That fundamental principle is always regarded as the chief asset of organized collective action.

A. F. of L. Democratic Procedure

Through all its period of growth and development labor remained united. It settled all administrative and organization policies in accordance with parliamentary procedure.

In the furtherance of democratic government it held its conventions each year so that all questions of a controversial nature affecting the well-being and progress of the affiliated unions could be considered and acted upon and the program for the following year could be outlined and adopted for the guidance of its administrative officers.

Year after year this constructive course has been followed and taught as being in the highest interest of all whose welfare was involved.

The Federation of Labor established a standard for democracy and democratic procedure in the administration of its affairs and in the contemplation of questions of national and international import. It was the true spokesman for the laboring people in the United States and Canada on such matters.

C. I. O. Splits Labor Movement

Two years ago a minority group which could not force or compel the majority in a convention to accept its will formed a dual organization of labor. They called themselves the Committee for Industrial Organization.

They, and they alone, are responsible for the division which has been created within the organized labor movement of the North American continent. If there had been no Committee for Industrial Organization set up there would be no division within the ranks of labor. We would be a united family.

The destructive policy pursued by those who composed the committee was manifested in the way in which it conducted its affairs.

Based upon insubordination, it continued a policy of personal abuse, discord and denunciation. It introduced hate, enmity and bitterness into a movement where the principles of brotherhood, fraternalism and reciprocal sacrifice had always been accepted and practiced.

In following this course they lost sight of the great issues involved and the ultimate good of the individual members and they saw only their personal gain and their determination to establish autocratic and dictatorial control.

A. F. of L. Unions Raided, Funds Seized

In some instances units of organized labor which had functioned progressively during long periods of time were raided and destroyed. In

ruthless fashion the property and funds of established American Federation of Labor unions were seized and diverted to the use of this destructive dual movement.

No well-financed organization of hostile employers nor any combination of labor-hating corporations could have succeeded so well in the substitution of weakness through division for strength through unity.

The Committee for Industrial Organization must be classified on the pages of the history of labor as a perversion and contradiction of all the ethical standards which organized labor had created and observed.

Communists Support C. I. O.

This dual movement has been praised and supported by the spokesmen of the Communist party. The representatives of this subversive movement have placed their stamp of approval upon the Committee for Industrial Organization. The correspondent of the Soviet official publication in Moscow in a cable stated:

"The C. I. O. strike activities in the United States are described as a militant labor movement which the American Communist party is energetically supporting. * * * The Communist party is taking a very active part in the work of uniting the workers of the basic branches of industry. It is helping to prepare direct mass strikes."

Only ten days ago the candidate of the Communist party for the presidency of the United States in the last election declared that he was "thoroughly satisfied with the direction the C. I. O. is taking." He said, "When the labor movement generally is growing and prospering the Communist party as part of the working class also grows and prospers."

"We find," he explained, "that the developments in the C. I. O. have brought forward a leadership and policies which are on the whole quite satisfactory to the Communist party and we have no special aims of our own that we need to press upon them. They are advancing the labor movement; that is all we want. So long as they do that we have no differences with them."

Communists Are C. I. O. Organizers

In the organizing campaigns which have been carried on during the raiding, tearing processes which have been followed by the Committee for Industrial Organization more than two hundred and fifty known communists have been employed as organizers.

The influence of these organizers has been exerted in every community where they worked and has been reflected in the application of the destructive economic philosophy of the Communist party.

The support of the representatives of these subversive and destructive forces has never been rejected by the leaders of the Committee for Industrial Organization. The acceptance of expressions of approval announced in the official publications of the Communist party and the employment of communist organizers to lead and influence American laborers in industrial disputes is un-American and subversive to the ideals and teachings of the American labor movement.

A. F. of L. Bans Communists

This development creates the issue. It marks the difference between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization. Whereas the one, the American Federation of Labor, spurns, rejects and disavows communism and communistic support, the other, the Committee for Industrial Organization, welcomes it, utilizes it and encourages the acceptance of its economic and industrial philosophy.

The American Federation of Labor will have nothing to do with communism, communistic teachings or communist philosophy. We stand now, as we have always stood, as a barrier to any

advance which the communists may seek to make within the ranks of labor. We combat this destructive force in the front line trenches of our social order. NEVER WILL THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR SPEND THE DUES COLLECTED FROM HONEST WORKING MEN AND WOMEN WHO LOVE AMERICA AND AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS IN THE EMPLOYMENT OF COMMUNISTS.

Choice Between A. F. of L. and Communism

American working men and women who believe in collective bargaining, in co-operation and organization, can make their choice. They may unite with the millions of workers who make up the American Federation of Labor and, in doing so, feel sure that they are identifying themselves with a movement which has a tradition of upholding the highest and most lofty American ideals, policies and procedures, or they may become associated with another movement which is dual in character and which is supported and indorsed by communist leaders and the Communist party. The test of true Americanism will be met by the workers of the nation when they make their choice.

While participating in the felicitations and celebrations of Labor Day throughout the land, the millions of working men and women firmly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor will renew their vows of allegiance to our great historic movement and will re-dedicate their lives and their fortunes to the preservation and protection of the American Federation of Labor. Therein lies the strength of our movement. It is firmly established within the hearts, minds and affections of millions who love it and cherish their affiliation with it.

Sit-Down Strikes Condemned

The Committee for Industrial Organization developed a line of procedure in the conduct of strikes which immediately met with the public condemnation and the opposition of public opinion. I refer to the sit-down strike as a form of industrial warfare. It has been made clear and definite that public opinion will never support the use and application of the sit-down strike in the settlement of disputes which arise between employers and employees. Because strikes cannot be won without the support of public opinion the sit-down strike, if persisted in, will be outlawed by legislative enactment.

The right to strike must be preserved and protected as a part of democratic procedure and democratic administration. We must always be accorded the right to resist injustice and to strike for the redress of wrongs when the conditions of employment become intolerable and unbearable. This involves the right to refuse to work, to enlist the support of fellow-workers and friends in the conduct of a strike, to picket and boycott legally and to use all legal and lawful methods in the conduct of a strike.

Seizure of Property Scored

But when property is illegally seized and held labor subjects itself to the charge of lawlessness and the destruction of property. That means that labor places itself outside the pale and protection of law and lawful procedure. It is then subject to the charge of attempting to secure the redress of economic and industrial wrongs through the use of illegal methods. Public opinion, which is the most powerful force in American life, turns against it. When this occurs any temporary advantage gained must inevitably result in a permanent injury.

The application of the sit-down strike on a wide national basis would pave the way not to the establishment of a communistic state but to a fascist dictatorship. No working man or woman would knowingly contribute toward such an outcome because individual freedom and liberty depend upon the preservation of democracy and our democratic form of government.

During all the period which has intervened since the Committee for Industrial Organization was formed the executive council of the American Federation of Labor has discreetly and patiently pleaded for a conference for the purpose of healing the breach, uniting labor's forces and settling the differences.

A standing committee of three distinguished representatives of labor has been ready and willing to meet a like committee from the Committee for Industrial Organization. Our requests for such a meeting have been rejected and our invitation to meet and confer has been scornfully spurned. We have sought to compose the differences and to re-establish labor upon a united basis but all our efforts in that direction have been of no avail.

Sanctity of Union Agreements

Out of the economic turmoil which has developed from the policies pursued by the Committee for Industrial Organization has arisen a discussion of the legal and moral responsibilities of trade unions in the negotiation and observance of contracts negotiated through collective bargaining and the incorporation of trade unions.

It has ever been the policy of the American Federation of Labor to negotiate wage agreements with employers, to sign them, to place behind them and the signatures attached thereto the honor and integrity of organized labor and to maintain inviolate all agreements thus negotiated. This is the position and attitude of the American Federation of Labor toward the sanctity of contracts.

I am pleased to re-assert, personally and officially, the determination of the American Federation of Labor to meet its obligations, to discharge its responsibilities, both in the negotiation and observance of wage agreements. We shall vigorously disavow any attempt of a local branch, anywhere, to set aside and violate agreements honorably negotiated through collective bargaining.

The question of the responsibility of a labor union falls into three main categories, often confused, but which must in any intelligent discussion of the matter be kept distinct.

These are, firstly, the moral responsibility, or the likelihood that the union will keep its word and live up to its contracts, regardless of an enforceable legal obligation upon it so to do; secondly, the legal responsibility, or the availability of legal methods whereby the union may be compelled to perform or pay compensation in lieu thereof; and thirdly, the financial responsibility, or the ability to pay such compensation as may be ordered.

Incorporation of Unions

The moral responsibility is, of course, dependent upon those in charge of the affairs of the union. Generalizations of value are impossible. Except for the deplorable record of the Committee for Industrial Organization, the long and steady history of keeping obligations by unions might well be envied by other organizations. It is in the court of public opinion, in the final analysis, that labor's position must be upheld, and for that reason the sanctity of labor's moral and legal obligations must be maintained. . . .

The National Labor Relations Act has revived to some extent the agitation for compulsory incorporation of labor unions, which flourished in the first few years of this century when, indeed, it was one of the burning issues of the day. . . .

The American Federation of Labor must stand unflinchingly against legislation providing for the incorporation of trade unions. Such legislation would be undemocratic and unadaptable to the needs of labor unions in so far as internal organization and discipline are concerned. It would handicap bona fide trade unions and would subject them to the continuous attacks of hostile groups and other bitter enemies.

The non-partisan political policy which the American Federation of Labor has steadfastly followed evolved out of the study and experience of the officers and members of the American Fed-

eration of Labor. They wisely appraised the value of the political power which labor possessed. They have ever sought to use that power to the highest and best advantage of the masses of the people. In many instances it has been shown that the political strength of labor could be used as a determining factor in the election of friends to official positions and in the defeat of those who were opposed to labor and labor's legislative program.

Independent Labor Party Opposed

The isolation of labor politically through the formation of an independent Labor party in the United States would make it a negative rather than a positive force. This conclusion is based upon labor's knowledge of the fate which overtook the numerous independent political parties which have been formed and the success which has been achieved through the pursuit of the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor.

The American Federation of Labor is committed to a definite, sound, constructive economic policy. Its officers are not seeking political preferment. They are not moved by a consuming ambition to establish themselves as political dictators. Their great ambition is to give the best service of which they are capable to the promotion of the economic welfare of working men and women free from political aspirations.

Independent political action means the subordination of an economic movement to a political machine. It would mean partisan politics and it would mean that the success of labor's legislative program would depend not upon the election of friends of labor to office but upon the success of a political party.

Non-Partisan Political Policy Praised

In the elections which have been held in the last decade labor has shown, through the pursuit of a non-partisan political policy, it can be united in the support of friends and in opposition to enemies. It has progressed to the point where it exercises a strong and powerful influence in the political life of the nation. Its counsel and its advice are sought by the government and those who serve in the law-making bodies of the land. . . .

We wish all classes of people to know that the American Federation of Labor stands as a staunch defender of free assemblage, free speech, free press, and for the exercise of the right to worship in accordance with the dictates of conscience. There can be no place in the American Federation of Labor for any group or any organization which does not believe in and subscribe to these principles and to these policies. . . .

Our fight is for the masses of the people. It is our fixed and determined purpose to bring into the lives and homes of the working people of the nation both spiritual and material improvement so that there may be established here that type of citizenship which will guarantee the perpetuation of our free institutions and our democratic form of government.

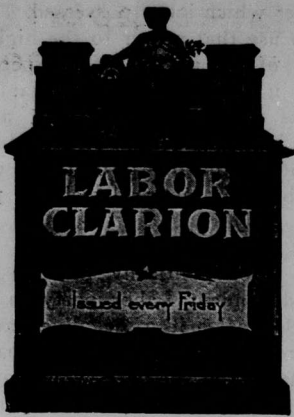
Labor Day Celebration

(Continued from Page One)


(Judge Twain Michelson trophy), Bartenders No. 41; fourth (Judge J. J. Van Nostrand trophy), Pile Drivers.

Best Marching Union—First (Judge Alfred J. Fritz trophy), Street Carmen, Division 1004; second (Judge Lyle T. Jacks trophy), Musicians No. 6; third (San Francisco Labor Council trophy), Window Washers No. 44; fourth (Russell I. Wisler trophy), Elevator Operators No. 117; fifth (Judge Frank Dunn trophy), Ornamental Iron Workers.

Best Union Label Turnout—First (Judge Thomas F. Prendergast trophy), Union Label Section of San Francisco; second (Judge Thomas M. Foley trophy), Allied Printing Trades Council.



Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council
Telephone Market 6304
Office, Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
CHAS. A. DERRY, Editor and Manager



SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies.....	.05

Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 10, 1918.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1937

Attack on President Resented

Almost on the eve of Labor Day John L. Lewis, self-appointed head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, created a bad impression not only among his followers but the entire labor movement by criticizing in indelicate terms not only President Roosevelt but Congress and the entire administration, and threatening "labor's so-called friends and political beneficiaries" with reprisals at the polls.

His tirade included Governor Davey of Ohio and Mayor Kelly of Chicago, who were charged with "anti-strike activities."

Speaking of the President, but not by name, Lewis recalled the famous remark of Roosevelt during the steel strike, when he quoted Shakespeare's "A curse on both your houses," and said:

"It ill behooves one who has supped at labor's table and who has been sheltered in labor's house to curse with equal fervor and fine impartiality both labor and its adversaries when they become locked in deadly embrace."

He said the objectives of the C. I. O. movement are "not political in a partisan sense" but that "it is true that a political party which seeks the support of labor and makes pledges of good faith to labor must, in equity and good conscience, keep that faith and redeem the pledges."

Lewis reviewed the recent steel strikes and the tragedies attendant on them, and called attention to the propaganda carried on by industrialists among the farmers, who are being told that "the increased price of farm machinery and farm supplies is due to the rising wage level." All of which is no doubt true. But it is rather difficult to connect the administration with the shortcomings of the industrialists.

But let William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, answer him. In a speech at Dallas, Texas, on Saturday last Green said that President Roosevelt was "the greatest friend of labor who has ever sat in the White House," and without calling Lewis by name, but plainly referring to the C. I. O. chief's Friday night address, he shook his fist and cried:

"The enemies the President has made were made because of the devoted way in which he stood for labor. Yet he denounced Franklin Roosevelt because he didn't do what he wished him to do.

"I resent it. I resent it emphatically in the name of millions of people who are the laborers of this nation.

"Only an enemy would seek to divide and conquer where the chief asset of organized labor has always been unity and solidarity.

"We have pleaded with them to come back. If there is no response, then the responsibility for division must necessarily rest where it belongs.

"The question is, shall we be ruled from the bottom up or from the top down by an individual who is governed only by a consuming ambition? When a minority group fails to abide by the decision of a majority in a democratic organization, then the principles of democratic government no longer prevail.

"The sun will cease to shine and the stars will no longer move in their courses before the American Federation of Labor will surrender to this minority."

Recalls Death of Samuel Gompers

In his Labor Day speech at Dallas, Texas, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, thus recalled the last days of his predecessor:

"All who are identified with the American Federation of Labor entertain a sentimental regard for the Lone Star State because it was in the City of San Antonio, just a few miles from here, that my distinguished predecessor, Samuel Gompers, died.

"You will recall that while he was in Mexico as a guest of the Mexican government he became seriously ill. When he realized his end was near he begged that he might be hurried across the border into this state so that he could take his last breath of life in the country which he so dearly loved.

"When heroic efforts were put forth to achieve his purpose and to make possible the realization of his request it became clear that the race would be close. Through the exercise of all speed and the constant attendance of nurses and doctors he reached the boundary line which separates the two countries.

"In whispered tones he begged to be taken to San Antonio so that in that old, historic city, surrounded by friends and fellow-citizens, he could peacefully pass into the Great Beyond. Sadly we bore his body from the Lone Star State to his grave in Sleepy Hollow.

"The last convention of the American Federation of Labor over which Samuel Gompers presided was held in El Paso, Texas, and he finished his life's journey in San Antonio. This brief recital of the facts attending the death of the great leader of the American Federation of Labor, for more than half a century, clearly shows the historic significance which working men and women attach to the State of Texas and to the cities of El Paso and San Antonio."

High Court Dodged Welfare Clause

Judson King, one of the greatest pamphleteers in North America and always on the liberal side, has issued a remarkable bulletin on "The Supreme Court and the General Welfare." He gives a sketch of the neglect and distortion of the "general welfare" clause of the Constitution; and a good though brief review of a remarkable book written on that subject by Dr. James F. Lawson, who shows that the Supreme Court did not rule on the general welfare clause for 140 years!

And in the clause giving Congress power to promote the general welfare both Lawson and King find the authority for the whole "new deal" program, including the President's court plan.

But King's discussion of the good done by the public interest in government roused more by Roosevelt than by any other man in America, is worth quoting.

"As never before," says King, "the masses are thinking, not in sectional but in national terms. They are beginning to understand the interdependence of farmers, of wage earners, of clerical, professional and financial classes upon each other. The sentiment of justice to all is displacing the sentiment of charity to the less fortunate."

"For the first time in over half a century, the White House has spoken (on the court question); the President, with rare courage, has clearly analyzed the situation. Discussion is ramified throughout the body politic from high places to the lowest hamlet. . . . The masses also know what it is all about. Said a mechanic to me this morning, 'I have long ago made up my mind that the judges are a bunch of dictators.' Said another, 'I think five hundred men (Congress) ought to know as much what the Constitution means as nine men.'"

A ruling that officers of the United Mine Workers of America must be citizens of the United States caused the resignation of Arnold Zeyski, a vice-president of the Coaldale, Pa., Colliery Local of the United Mine Workers of America. The ruling was made by John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers of America, on the request of Charles Mantz, and read at a meeting of the colliery local. Evidently Lewis has not yet applied this rule to his Committee for Industrial Organization.

Lewis essays to chide President Roosevelt! Which calls to mind another Shakespearean quotation, "Upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed that he is grown so great?"

Divine Deplores Split Between Labor Branches

The split between the two branches of organized labor is deplorable, but the intelligence and judgment of union workers will evolve a plan to heal the breach eventually.

This was the gist of a sermon preached last Sunday at Labor Day Mass in St. Mary's Cathedral by the Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan of the Catholic University in Washington, D. C., one of the nation's most eminent Catholic educators. Dr. Ryan said in part:

"What I think is needed right now is a little less pride of opinion, a little less absorption in one's own demands and a little more consideration of the opposition. In other words, charity, patience and humility."

Two events, Doctor Ryan said, had affected labor during the past year.

"First, the upholding of the Labor Relations Act by the Supreme Court. Now, at long last, labor in these United States has full liberty to organize—I mean full actual liberty—to organize and bargain."

"The second development since last Labor Day is not a subject for congratulations at all. Quite the contrary. It is the split between two branches of organized labor. It is deplorable."

"I do not think it will last indefinitely. I think the two groups will have to come together sooner or later, and they will reunite sooner than most of us think, because I cannot think that in union labor organizations, intelligence and judgment are so scarce that some way cannot be found to heal this breach."

"As for communism, no good word can be said of it. When anyone says, 'We can co-operate with communists in promoting reforms,' I get impatient, for it seems to me communism has nothing to offer."

Right to Strike Is Denied to Federal Government Employees

In a letter to Luther C. Steward, president of the National Federation of Federal Employees, President Roosevelt expressed pleasure that the National Federation has banned strikes by a provision in its constitution.

The President took the position that unionized employees of the federal government must not resort to militant tactics or strikes.

He also said that "the process of collective bargaining, as usually understood, cannot be transplanted into the public service."

WALTER HUSTON AT CURRAN

When Walter Huston appears in "The Miles of Heaven," David Hertz's new play, at the Curran, San Francisco audiences will have an opportunity to witness the noted star in one of the most important productions of the year before it is taken to New York for a Broadway opening this fall. The celebrated star of "Dodsworth" and other hits will appear in person on the Curran stage for a limited engagement, beginning Monday night, September 13. The story is based on the life of William Herschel, noted seventeenth century astronomer. Nan Sunderland (Mrs. Walter Huston) will

enact an important role in "The Miles of Heaven," along with Barbara O'Neil, celebrated New York actress. Seats for the coming engagement went on sale at the Curran box office Tuesday, September 7. Mail orders are given prompt attention.

CITY SUPPORTS SANTA FE

Asserting that "carriers now monopolizing the field are not providing adequate facilities," the City and County of San Francisco has filed a brief with the State Railroad Commission in support of applications of the Santa Fe to operate a co-ordinated streamline train and bus service. The brief was filed by City Attorney O'Toole, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors. The city contends that lack of facilities hinders the development of business and passenger traffic between San Francisco, the San Joaquin Valley and southern California.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS!

A local newspaper reports that opposition to publication of "The San Francisco Longshoreman" has been voted by I. L. A. Local 38-79. It is a weekly paper published by a "minority group" within the local, according to the resolution passed. The resolution favored a trial of its editors unless the publication suspends.

Constitution Day Observance

Preparations are being made in all San Francisco schools, public and parochial, for the observance of Constitution Day on Friday, September 17. The programs, in which all members of each school's student body will participate, will comprise one phase of the major activities in the city-wide observance of this event.

An invitation has been extended to all pupils and teachers to view a replica of the shrine which holds the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence. This exhibit has been set up in the auditorium of the Emporium department store.

The replica will be exhibited in only two other cities in California, namely, Los Angeles and Oakland. It will remain in San Francisco until October 1, and may be viewed daily until that date. A special invitation has been extended to school children.

The significance of the shrine and its history will be explained to all groups.

During the coming week the Constitution will be the theme for many luncheon and club discussions, which will be led by prominent speakers, and there will be a dinner at the Palace Hotel on Friday evening, to be addressed by an orator of note, to wind up the week's celebration.

Constitution Week, September 12 to 18, has been proclaimed by Mayor Rossi. Citizens were asked to participate in exercises at the City Hall at 12:45 p. m., September 17, 150th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution.

Shelley Urges Support For Community Chest

San Francisco's Community Chest appeal will be made this year beginning October 20 and continuing until November 5, it was announced this week, and organized labor will be called upon to make its customary contribution to this worthy cause.

John F. Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, declared in a newspaper interview on Labor Day that "this is an appropriate time to take stock again of the force for human comfort and betterment represented by the work of eighty-six welfare agencies of the San Francisco Community Chest." He continued:

"Services performed by Chest agencies are necessary to San Francisco's welfare, which is of concern to labor and for which labor accepts its share of responsibility."

"For these reasons I appeal to all workers to continue their voluntary support of the Community Chest and, where it is possible, to increase their subscriptions to the annual campaign for funds."

Shelley said success of the Chest appeal will assure continuance of aid to dependent and orphaned children, and medical and hospital services to those who cannot pay in full the cost of being sick. He also emphasized the need for wholesale leisure time activities of the type provided by boys' and girls' clubs and neighborhood centers.

MINIMUM WAGE AND HOME WORK

Wisconsin has been able to keep industrial homework to a minimum by applying its minimum wage rates from the outset.

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Tie-up of All Pacific Coast Ports Threatened

The tie-up of shipping at the port of San Francisco caused by the refusal of the Teamsters' Union to handle cargo from warehouses manned by the International Longshoremen's Association following the picketing of a North Beach warehouse by members of the latter organization bids fair to extend to all Pacific Coast ports unless agreement as to jurisdiction is reached shortly.

Only through unconditional surrender of warehousemen and longshoremen can peace be restored to San Francisco and the rest of the Coast, Dave Beck of Seattle, international vice-president of the Teamsters' Brotherhood, declared as plans were made to spread the tie-up which started on Wednesday of last week.

"We'll close every port on the Pacific Coast where warehousemen are not teamsters," Beck was quoted as saying.

I. L. A. Offer Not Taken Seriously

Referring to an offer from the C. I. O. longshoremen and warehousemen to withdraw in the California Packing Company dispute that precipitated the open break, Beck said:

"The I. L. A. is trying to settle by backing away at the California Packing Company, but that won't settle this fight. We won't stand for that, and we are going to eliminate the thing that caused the dispute.

"We are sick and tired of dealing with irresponsible people. We are asking President Green of the American Federation of Labor and President Ryan of the International Longshoremen's Association to enforce the A. F. of L. charter grants to the I. L. A."

A prior edict by Green had given control of warehousemen to the teamsters.

"Either the I. L. A. observes the jurisdiction allotted it, or it gets out," Beck added. "If they get out of the A. F. of L. we will deal with them afterward, as the question arises. This is a fight to the finish."

Spread of the tie-up to Oakland and other East Bay communities last Wednesday is looked upon as only the beginning of a movement to tie up the whole Pacific Coast unless warehousemen return to the A. F. of L. banner.

Statement by Bridges

A lengthy statement issued by Harry Bridges, president of the Coast I. L. A., included the following:

"Judging from the attitude and utterances of the International officials of the Teamsters' Union, these gentlemen not only want a labor war but demand it. By ultimatum they threaten to tie up the Pacific Coast unless the warehousemen quit their affiliation with the Committee for Industrial Organization. Better than anyone else, these officials know that it was of their own free will that the warehousemen deserted the A. F. of L. and affiliated with the C. I. O.

"What they ask, therefore, is that the C. I. O. not only expel the warehousemen but also bludgeon them into an organization controlled by Mr. Dave Beck and Mr. Daniel Tobin. Fully aware that this is beyond our power, the ultimatum of these gentlemen must be taken as an insistence on war, regardless of the appalling injury to the city, the state and to the labor movement itself."

Demands Rights for Teamsters

John P. McLaughlin, secretary of the Teamsters' Union, issued the following statement answering one by Harry Bridges:

"The record of the Teamsters' Union in San Francisco, one of peace and harmony with employers, belies any statement that the Teamsters' Union is in any way anxious to cause any labor disturbances in the city they have served for so many years.

"It is significant that the Teamsters' Union has never in many years been forced to resort to strike tactics in order that its members might enjoy better hours or working conditions. The record of the Teamsters' Union stands by itself and needs no brief from me.

"Any charges that the Teamsters' Union is attempting to foist on San Francisco a labor war or to bring about chaos within the labor movement is the figment of a disordered mind. The way to peace does indeed lie clear.

"That way is but the recognition of the rights of the Teamsters' Union. We ask only that the order of the executive council of the A. F. of L., giving us jurisdiction over the Warehousemen's Union, be recognized.

Blame Laid on Harry Bridges

"Any charge that local officials of the Teamsters' Union are in any way or manner responsible for the local situation is a bold-faced lie. The Teamsters' Union operates in the self-same manner as other unions. Local officials make a decision and are either supported or not by the parent organization. In this case the Teamsters happily have the support of their affiliates.

"Mr. Bridges does well to talk of any split in the labor movement in San Francisco.

"It was this self-same Mr. Bridges, then comparatively unknown, who came to the Teamsters' Union in 1934, hat in hand, and begged the support of that union. The support was given. The Teamsters' Union, and no other union, was responsible for the great labor victory in 1934. Our men benefited not one iota.

"Again, in 1936, Mr. Bridges came to us. Again we helped him and again we won nothing.

"The only split in the labor movement in San Francisco in many years has been caused by Harry Bridges, an alien who attempts to hide behind the protection of the Wagner labor act, an alien who seeks to invoke the laws of a country to which he has never sworn allegiance.

Unions Resent Dictatorship

"Two unions, the Sailors and Firemen, part of Bridges' Maritime Federation, are already in open revolt. They resented the dictatorship of both Bridges and his boss, John L. Lewis.

"The Teamsters' Union has for thirty-seven years been a respected labor union in San Francisco. It resents any attempts at dictatorship. The Teamsters' Union believes that the labor movement in San Francisco should be guided by the American Federation of Labor council and not dictated to by Harry Bridges. To this end it will fight."

Murphy for Governor

Sheriff Dan C. Murphy of San Francisco has thrown his hat into the political ring by announcing his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for governor of California at next year's primaries.

Introducing Murphy as the principal speaker at Labor Day exercises in Long Beach, George Benson, secretary of the Long Beach Labor Council, said Murphy "in all probability will be the next governor of California."

In an interview Murphy said: "I think I have the best chance to win the Democratic nomination for governor of any of those now in the race. The Democratic candidates in southern California are bound to split the huge vote in that section, and, of course, I am counting on ample support in northern California."

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John L. Lewis Speaks In Great Steel Area

John L. Lewis said in his Labor Day address at Pittsburgh, Pa., that his Committee for Industrial Organization has brought "political and economic democracy" to the Pittsburgh industrial district, where "an industrial autocracy for three decades defied assaults of labor."

Addressing a Labor Day rally, the C. I. O. chief predicted "Eugene Grace and his puppet order will not be around long."

He referred to Mr. Grace, head of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which joined other major steel independents in refusing to sign C. I. O. contracts.

"A year ago when labor met here, it was met by industrial autocracy," Lewis said. "After a lapse of a year, with the exception of a few socially immoral and blackened spots, labor has made great strides, and even these foul and blackened spots will soon be brought out to justice."

"The moving and prophetic hand is writing on the wall the rebuttal to the industries opposed to labor."

Earlier, Lewis told workers at a rally at Leechburg, Pa., their economic condition had improved greatly under C. I. O. unionization in contrast to what the American Federation of Labor had done for them.

"For fifty years this district was organized under the A. F. of L.," Lewis told Kiski Valley workers. "They were not able to do anything as far as you and you and you were concerned."

Early Examinations Are Announced For Positions in State Civil Service

To find qualified applicants for positions in the state civil service, the State Personnel Board has scheduled the following examinations:

September 18 (applications must be filed by September 11)—Institution butcher, \$110 a month; or, in certain cases, \$1.25 per head for slaughtering cattle; 25 cents per head for slaughtering sheep and calves; 50 cents per head for slaughtering and skinning calves. Assistant institution butcher, \$90 a month. Institution meat cutter, \$110 a month. Skilled laborer (men only), 62½ cents an hour. Cement sampler (men only), \$1.00 per 1000 barrels; \$1.00 per car; 50 cents per truck. Women's rest room attendant (women only), \$85 a month.

September 18 (applications should be filed on or before September 11, but will be accepted after this date if examination arrangements can be made)—Assistant to the superintendent, California Institution for Women (women only), \$150 a month.

September 18 (applications should be filed one week prior to the date of examination)—Hospital attendant, \$85 a month. Hospital attendant, Veterans' Home (men only), \$85 a month.

September 25 (applications must be filed by Sep-

tember 18)—Assistant chief, Division of Market Enforcement (men only), \$300 a month. Assistant cashier clerk, \$100 a month. Institution cook, \$110 a month. Institution kitchen helper (men only), \$80 a month. Institution cottage cook (women only), \$100 a month. Photo-copying machine operator, \$110 a month.

For information in detail concerning these examinations and the necessary qualifications for applicants, apply to the State Personnel Board in San Francisco or to offices of the California State Employment Service.

"GATE" BRIDGE TOLL CUT

The Golden Gate Bridge directors recently made a sudden cut in its toll rate which permits trucks of all classes, irrespective of weight or load, and including four passengers, to make the crossing for 50 cents. It follows the recent decrease in the ferry rate. Estimates on the first day of the operation under the new tariff were that bridge truck traffic jumped nearly 100 per cent.

Union Workers Give Assurance of Best Service and Workmanship to Motorists

Garage Employees' Union No. 65, through its president, Hugh M. Bell, makes the following request, and expression of appreciation, to the motoring public:

"When you patronize a service station or garage, look for the union station or garage card of the Garage Employees' Union, Local No. 665, an affiliate of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, as your assurance of the best service and the best workmanship obtainable.

"The fifteen hundred members of the Garage Employees' Union wish to thank the motoring public of San Francisco for their patronage in the past year and anticipate their continued support."

Cleaners and Dyers' Dispute Will Be Settled by Arbitration

San Francisco cleaning and dyeing plants, closed for a fortnight, reopened on Wednesday last.

Officials of the three unions involved in the dispute stated that their members would report for work at once. The inter-union battle between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. probably will be settled by arbitration.

Chester Vienot, head of the A. F. of L. union, announced his union had voted him full power to accept as arbitrator any person selected by John Shelley, president of the Labor Council, or the San Francisco Board of Supervisors.

Former Governor Alfred E. Smith will make two campaign speeches for Senator Royal S. Copeland, Tammany candidate for Mayor of New York.

San Diego Teamsters Gain Milk Handlers

Teamsters' Union No. 542 of San Diego recently took into its membership more than two hundred men as a result of a whirlwind organization campaign among the dairy truck drivers and other plant employees. Thronging to the union hall on three separate nights during the week, dairy employees turned out in force to join the powerful local and prepare the way for negotiations with plant owners throughout the country.

Enthusiastic over the potentialities of absolute unity among their group, the dairy workers are now reported to be nearing the 75 per cent mark of complete organization, with new applications being received at the Teamsters' office every day.

Jack Poteet, business agent of the Teamsters, is thus quoted: "The unpredictable success of the organization campaign is as surprising to me as it is to the dairy workers themselves. I expect every dairy worker in San Diego to be a union man by the end of another fortnight."

THEODORE TAKES A HOLIDAY

Theodore Johnson, assistant to Secretary John A. O'Connell of the Labor Council, will leave this week for Long Beach, where the State Federation of Labor will convene Monday, and will spend two weeks in the South. The innumerable friends of Mr. Johnson, who is probably the hardest worker in the Labor Temple, will wish him a pleasant holiday.

AND A GOOD SLOGAN, TOO

America's slogan should be, "Not one American boy for European war trenches."—Representative Joseph B. Shannon of Missouri.

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Run o' the Hook

By GEORGE S. HOLLIS
President Typographical Union No. 21

The eighty-first convention of the International Typographical Union will open in Louisville, Ky., tomorrow. President Charles P. Howard has announced the convention's laws committee will be composed of William L. Connolly of Pawtucket Typographical Union No. 212, chairman; L. S. French, Cincinnati Union No. 3; John J. Kane, New York Union No. 6; Thomas Canty, Chicago Union No. 16; Louis Rex Buzan, Multnomah (Portland, Ore.) Union No. 58; Robert J. Leopard, Youngstown Union No. 200; Henry L. Corey, Vancouver Union No. 226.

Mr. Bertram W. Johnck of the Johnck-Seeger Chapel is being warmly congratulated by his legion of friends. And here's why: Mr. and Mrs. Grover O'Connor announce the marriage of their daughter, Gabrielle Ysabel, to Mr. Bertram Wood Johnck on Tuesday, the thirty-first of August, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, St. Brendan's Church, San Francisco, California. The bride, like her mother, was born and reared in San Francisco. She is numbered among the leaders of the younger social set. Her father is a well known San Francisco attorney. Mr. Johnck is the son of the late John Johnck, one of the founders of the printing firm of Johnck & Seeger. Following a honeymoon spent in picturesque Mendocino County the newlyweds will be domiciled in a bungalow nestled among the foothills basing Twin Peaks.

August Kotsch, a member of Los Angeles Typographical Union employed on the Los Angeles "Examiner," was an over Labor Day visitor in San Francisco. He helped swell the ranks of Typographical Union No. 21 in the Labor Day parade. Kotsch has a large number of acquaintances among the printing fraternity of San Francisco, many of whom he had the pleasure of meeting during his brief sojourn here.

The Allied Printing Trades Council had plenty of quality if not quantity in the Labor Day parade. Are you doubting this? Then dissipate the doubt

by first viewing and then admiring the handsome trophy awarded the Council for the classy float it entered in the procession. The competition was keen, but the Council this year, as last, walked off with the prize.

San Francisco Typographical Union is indebted to Charles Wolf, president of San Jose Typographical Union No. 231, for a copy of the souvenir of the latter organization's celebration of its golden anniversary. A highly attractive specimen of the typographer's art, the souvenir contains the names of those members of the union to whom the charter was granted September 10, 1887, the names of those members who were admitted to the organization later in that year, and a list of those who constituted its roster in August, 1937. A page is devoted to a brief but interesting history of the organization. The booklet will be valued not only as a souvenir, but as a medium of future reference, for it contains the names of the officers of the union of 1887 and 1937, the names of those composing the golden jubilee committees, the 1887 and 1937 general officers of the International Typographical Union, including San Francisco's own Edward T. Plank, who was first vice-president of the international union when San Jose Union was organized and who became president of the parent body in 1888, which office he occupied three one-year terms, and statistics on the maintenance of the international's various beneficial features. A poem by Past President Harry Warmke, dedicated to San Jose Typographical Union No. 231 on its golden jubilee anniversary, graces the final page of the souvenir. It follows:

FIFTY YEARS

For fifty years, Two-thirty-one,
Your ownward course has run,
In spite of clouds that came at times
Betwixt you and the sun.

Not always carefree was your course
In your half-century span;
'Tis not a task for whimpering knaves
To hold for rights of man.

Your purpose was a noble one—
To ease the cares of life,
To foster life's security
And mitigate its strife.

How well your object has been gained,
How well you've met your needs
Is proved by growth and confidence
And good and kindly deeds.

So, on this gay occasion—
Your festive natal day—
We pause to toast your founders
And fitting homage pay.

The covers of the souvenir, the front of which

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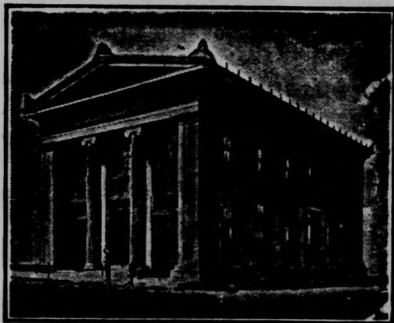
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THE MISSION BRANCH

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

In colorful style members of No. 18, as a unit of the division comprising the Allied Printing Trades Council in the Labor Day parade, made a fine turnout for a small union.

The eighty-first convention of the International Typographical Union of North America will open in Louisville, Ky., September 11. Deliberations of the organization are being awaited with widespread interest. The M. T. D. U. convention meets in the same city a week ahead of the I. T. U. convention. Whether or not it will be just another convention of a stereotyped order, that is, dominated by its officers, or a delegates' convention can only be conjectured.

Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago has been agreed upon as the fifth member of the board in the forthcoming arbitration of wage scale and contract between the Los Angeles Mailers' Union and the publishers of that city.

Frequently subject to fainting spells, Martin Martinson on August 20 suffered a fainting spell while shaving, severing the jugular vein and bleeding to death, as appearance of his room showed, being unable to summon aid. He was a former member of Butte (Mont.) Mailers' Union. His remains were shipped to Anaconda, Mont., for interment.

Foreman Charles A. Dirie of the "Chronicle" and family are vacationing in the Klamath River section. During his absence Assistant Foreman Wallace A. Berry, assisted by J. E. (Jack) Carnelson and Eugene Pritchard, is directing the operations of the mailing department.

Omaha (Neb.) Mailers' Union is reported to have been granted an increase in wage scale, the amount not stated.

Mr. Hoffman of Los Angeles deposited a traveler.

Otto G. Lepp, I. T. U. mailer representative who has been engaged in official business at I. T. U. headquarters, is optimistic over the outlook for an increased mailer membership in the I. T. U. Otto is deserving of support of mailers, regardless of politics.

is neatly ornamented in a striking shade of blue, are of a roughed heavy goldleaf paper.

Charles F. Wolters, mechanical superintendent of the Walter N. Brunt Press, is attending the Native Sons of the Golden West state celebration at Santa Monica. Mr. Wolters, who has been prominent in the affairs of the order many years, was marshal of the Sixth Division of the huge parade at Santa Monica.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Most of the boys have taken their vacations already, but a few are still waiting for the opportune moment.

Chairman Staples of our chapel has been in harness for about fifteen years. Can not get rid of the job!

Shortly after the new schedule of editions went into effect the floors of the composing room were given a coat of oil. We'd hate to think there was any connection between the two events. Several situations were put back on the board under the new schedule. The boys seem to like the new time, especially those who had to be on hand at 5 a. m. Saturdays.

PEOPLE'S
An Independent
100 Per Cent Union
DAIRY

Resignation of McGrady Accepted "With Regret"

The resignation of Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of labor, took effect yesterday. He leaves government service to become industrial relations director of the Radio Corporation of America.

McGrady, formerly in charge of legislative activities for the American Federation of Labor, is a member of the Pressmen's Union, and his intimate knowledge of labor problems from the workers' viewpoint made him a most valued aide to the President during the N.R.A. period and in the tempestuous days following the invalidation of that legislation.

McGrady's resignation, submitted August 26, was announced shortly after the President returned from a fishing cruise. An exchange of letters between the chief executive and the "little cabinet" officer disclosed that R.C.A. officials have agreed to make McGrady's services available to the "new deal" when and if they are required.

In a letter addressed, "Dear Ed," President Roosevelt wrote McGrady that he accepted his resignation "with deep regret." The letter praised McGrady's mediation efforts as having always been "in the public interest and in fairness to workers and management."

McGrady is 65 years old. He left his first job in a machine shop to work in the pressroom of a Boston newspaper and still holds a card in the Pressmen's Union.

The United Press says that McGrady's departure hands Mr. Roosevelt a delicate problem. He must select as McGrady's successor a man who will have the approval of the warring factions of organized labor—the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization.

MARITIME UNION MAY STRIKE

New York dispatches state that the National Maritime Union, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, has threatened to call a strike on the Atlantic and Gulf States unless Labor Board elections among employees of seventy steamship companies are speeded up. The threat was contained in a letter from Joseph Curran, general organizer of the N. M. U., written in behalf of the district committee to Mrs. Elmore M. Herick, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board.

SEEKS TO ENJOIN LABOR PAPER

The action brought against the "East Bay Labor Journal" by the Walgreen Drug Company has been continued until September 16 by Judge T. W. Harris of the Alameda County Superior Court. The company seeks to enjoin the publication from distributing papers describing its store as unfair and to prevent it from being included in the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Alameda County Central Labor Council.

SAUSAGE-MAKERS SIGNED

Five sausage-making firms in San Francisco have signed agreements with the Butchers' Union, Milton S. Maxwell, business representative, announced this week. At six other plants where the employees have been out for a week in support of demands for agreements pickets are being maintained. The same condition prevails at the four plants in Oakland.



**San Francisco
JOINT COUNCIL
of
TEAMSTERS**

PRESIDENT - JOHN P. McLAUGHLIN
SECRETARY - WM. A. CONNOLLY

Office, 103 Labor Temple
Tel. UNDERhill 7797

IS THIS A SPECIMEN?

It was recently announced from the headquarters of the Committee for Industrial Organization that a charter had been granted to the National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association. But the official journal of the N. M. E. B. A. announces that a referendum vote to determine whether or not C. I. O. affiliation is wanted will take place, and that the vote will not be tabulated until October 15, 1937. Evidently C. I. O. charters are issued to unions before the membership is consulted upon the question.

WOULD USE STRIKE AND BOYCOTT

By a vote of 192 to 90 the Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union of San Francisco has declared in favor of using the strike to enforce its demands, and by a similar vote favored the use of picketing and boycotting. Secretary M. B. Rowan said the vote does not necessarily mean that a strike will be called. The referendum was taken, he said, to learn the sentiment of the members. A monthly minimum wage of \$110 in private institutions is being demanded by the union.

SCHOOL BOARD APPOINTMENTS

Mayor Angelo J. Rossi last week announced the reappointment of C. Harold Caulfield and Mrs. Edwin R. Sheldon to be members of the Board of Education for the five-year terms commencing in January next. Their names will be on the ballot at the November election for confirmation. Caulfield has been president of the board for the last three years. Mrs. Sheldon has been chairman of the personnel committee for several years.

Accuse Southern Planter of Peonage For Holding Negro Couple in Chains

A negro sharecropper and his common-law wife were freed from chains recently near Sumner, Miss., and the federal government pressed peonage charges against a planter accused of enslaving them because they owed him \$175. The planter was charged with holding the couple in "involuntary servitude by fear, threats and intimidation for a debt."

A sheriff said he had found the woman in a cabin chained to an iron bed with a trace chain, used to attach mules to a plow, locked around her neck. The man, he said, had been freed on a promise that he would not run away. The planter was released on a \$1500 bond.

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"Sit-Down" Case to U. S. Supreme Court

A Washington news dispatch says that the right of federal courts to enjoin "sit-down" strikes was placed before the Supreme Court for the first time as organized labor filed papers in the court for the appeal of the Apex Hosiery case.

The case, in which one lower court refused to halt a "sit-down" strike and a higher court reversed it, may become the basis of a momentous decision by the Supreme Court affecting rights of labor and employers under new legal doctrines laid down in the national labor relations cases.

A decision favorable to the corporation might establish the precedent that the full power of federal courts would be used against such strikes, particularly where it could be satisfactorily shown that a "conspiracy in restraint of trade" existed.

NAVAL RESERVISTS GO FISHING?

Discovery of Japanese intelligence agents acting as officers of fishing boats operating in Alaskan waters has been disclosed by "high ranking naval officers," according to a Hearst news service story from Washington. It was further stated that naval intelligence officers received information that 90 per cent of the officers and crews of Japanese fishing vessels operating in Alaskan waters are Nipponese naval reservists.

FORESEES DOWNFALL OF FASCISM

History may well record that the downfall of fascism and other forms of arbitrary government began with the attempt of Japan to conquer China.

DANCE PROGRAM AT ALCAZAR

In answer to growing dance consciousness and increasing appreciation of the modern dance a new division of Federal Theaters has been created for the development of dancers and the presentation of dance concerts. Myra Kinch has been named state supervisor of the project, and Arvilla Williams of San Francisco is director of the local group. The first performances of the new group will be staged at the Alcazar for six nights beginning Tuesday, September 14. The Los Angeles Dance Project will present the program.

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, September 3, 1937

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President John F. Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—Brother O'Brien excused on account of sickness.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Automotive Parts and Accessories Clerks, Leslie Fountain vice William J. McKeon; Bartenders 41, Tom Nickola vice Tom Quirk; Coopers 65, J. C. Peterson vice Sam Toussaint; United Garment Workers 131, Sisters Nellie Casey and Katherine Granville vice Nell and Kathryn Riley; Hotel and Apartment Clerks 283, Arthur G. Gunner, additional; Lumber Clerks and Lumbermen, William Foley vice George Hall; Milk Wagon Drivers, Dan Coleman vice Thomas Kennedy; Musicians 6, Karl Dietrick vice Barney Frankel; Production Machine Operators, Emmett Campion, additional; Professional Embalmers, E. Levey vice W. J. Williams; Retail Department Store Clerks 1100, Stanley Scott vice Loretta Whiteford, and Ingwald J. Berg vice John Blaiotta; Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, James Raven vice Joseph Stickney, E. F. Giebelt vice J. H. LaForce; Stove Mounters 62, R. Smith vice J. Dabreo; Street Car Employees, Division 518, A. J. Wall vice Ed Grant, J. J. Ledgget, vice R. G. O'Connor, Ed Grant vice J. J. Byrnes; Teamsters 85, James Cronin vice Herman Kleist; Warehousemen 38-44, Jack Peterson vice L. Risso and George Valters vice George Carroll; Window Cleaners 44, Neal Wallace vice E. Waddell. Delegates seated.

Communications—Minutes of Building Trades Council. Telegram from American Federation of Actors, stating Cole Bros. circus is fair, and thanking for co-operation. Telegram from Lawrence Moody, representative of Carpenters, stating Smith Wood Products Company has been unionized and agreement signed. Teamsters' Joint Executive Board, stating Joint Council voted unanimously not to participate in Labor Day parade. Monsignor Ryan, announcement, will deliver

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

B & G Sandwich Shops.
Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.
California Packing Corporation.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.
Fawn Restaurant, 1050 Van Ness avenue.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workmen's clothing.
Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.
Howard Automobile Company.
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Shell Oil Company.
Standard Oil Company.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Labor Day sermon Sunday, September 5, at 10:30 a. m. in the cathedral. Building Service Employees 87, thanking officers of Council for assistance in securing signing of a preferential agreement for 1000 men of the organization by various building maintenance companies. Cleaning and Dyehouse Workers' Local 7, stating present controversy in the industry is for the preservation of A. F. of L. organization in the industry. Building Service Employees 87, requesting citation of management of Shumate Drug Stores. Donations to Mooney, Billings fund: Lumber Clerks and Lumbermen, \$5; Plumbers, Port Arthur, Texas, \$5.50; Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks, San Francisco, \$5.

Resolutions of A. F. of L. Committee, San Francisco Bay Area, dealing with Mooney and Billings cases; referred to Council's delegates to convention at Long Beach of the California State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Protest of Electrical Workers No. 151 against any change in Safety Order No. 13, and that such protest be transmitted to Industrial Accident Commission. Resolution for indorsement of the Labor Council, relative to bond issue of \$2,850,000 for development and improvement of San Francisco airport.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Request of Garage Employees No. 665, that San Francisco trade unionists patronize garages and filling stations served by members of this A. F. of L. union.

Convention Call of American Federation of Labor, and to elect one delegate to represent the Council at the Denver convention convening October 4, 1931. Council will make nominations at next meeting.

Letter of Warehousemen 38-44, outlining their position in the controversy with the Brotherhood of Teamsters. Read and filed.

A lengthy discussion took place relative to plans for the Labor Day parade, it being rumored and reported that some waterfront unions are inviting dual unions and other organizations regarding which nothing is known to march with them. This would be contrary to all rules and precedents laid down by the General Labor Day Committee, and unless assurances were then and there given that the rules as adopted would be adhered to, a motion would be made and voted upon to cancel the parade. Matter was discussed, and delegates of Warehousemen, Longshoremen and Sailors, on being closely questioned, stated that the Maritime Federation had concurred in the rules of the General Labor Day Committee, and they had no doubts would be observed. Motion to cancel the parade, on being put to a vote, was overwhelmingly lost, and explanations made making it plain that each organization is entirely free to turn out or not, but if turning out should comply with the rules for the parade as adopted.

Report of Executive Committee—Complaint of Cigar and Liquor Clerks against Paul Cohn of Bouquet Cohn cigar stores was discussed with Mr. Cohn and representatives of the union; it relates

to the desire of Mr. Cohn to work a split shift, which he claims is necessary in five or six of the twenty-three stores, the union being opposed to any split shifts; matter laid over for further negotiation. Complaint of Can Workers against Pacific Can Company, for failure to come to any agreement on wage increases; discussed with representatives of union, and in case, after a further effort at negotiation, attended by officers of the Council, no satisfactory conclusion be reached, the union was advised to secure assurance of co-operation by other unions that would be involved, if a strike should eventuate. Charges of State Federation of Labor against Alaska Cannery Workers No. 20195 were heard, and cumulative evidence presented to substantiate the charges, but no one representing the defense attended, wherefore committee recommended that the record of facts be presented to the A. F. of L., as presented to the committee, and that the A. F. of L. be requested to make a thorough investigation of the union, and that this Council be informed and notified of the status of this union at the present time. Committee recommended that American District Telegraph Company be again requested to be represented before it in the controversy with Electrical Workers No. 202, likewise that certain golf clubs be represented in their controversy with the Gardeners and Nursery Workers. Report concurred in.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—An extensive hearing held on the question of proposal for construction of rapid transit system and subway system. Next hearing to be held Tuesday evening, September 14. See copy of report in Labor Clarion, as the report was not read to Council on account of lateness of the hour, and only progressive in character.

Report of Organizing Committee—Application of Dental Laboratory Technicians No. 20833 was signed and approved by the Organizing Committee, and officers of Council have given recognition to the union temporarily, for final acceptance by the Council.

Reports of Unions—Culinary Joint Board reported on strike against Foster Lunches, and will confer with representatives of company in attempt at adjustment; strike in its fourth week. Molders report American Manganese shop unionized. News Vendors have signed and accepted the agreement with newspaper publishers, and received a favorable agreement. Chauffeurs will back Teamsters No. 85 100 per cent. Building Service Employees No. 87 will be in strength on Labor Day in the parade. Bill Posters, and Butchers, will not parade. Window Cleaners No. 44 will parade. Motion Picture Operators and Theatrical Stage Employees will not parade. Milk Wagon Drivers are supporting the stand of the Joint Council of Teamsters and will not parade. Delegate Hardy apologized to the delegates for any hasty remarks made in regard to unions not parading, and did not mean to deny the right of any union to decide for itself whether to march or not. Department Store Employees have negotiated a satisfactory agreement in behalf of the membership. Upholsterers also reported that they have signed a satisfactory agreement calling for material advances and other conditions.

Receipts, \$396.75; expenditures, \$1183.97.

Council adjourned at 12 midnight.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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Pharmacists' Union

(By FREDERICK V. BUTLER, Publicity Agent)

Keeping in step with the progressive labor movement in San Francisco, the Pharmacists' Union, Local 838, has recently obtained signatures on contracts with four of San Francisco's largest retail drug concerns, namely, the Owl Drug Company, Sontag's, Weinstein's and Benatar's.

These contracts call for an eight-hour day and a forty-eight-hour week; also, they grant a substantial pay increase.

The negotiating committee of the union responsible for this fine piece of work were: Past President Charles F. Large, President Gilbert S. Woods, Albert Crumpton, Tom Garvin and M. Isber, ably assisted by Business Manager L. Miles, Secretary Marcus W. Hiller of the union, and by Attorney Kagel of the Pacific Coast Labor Bureau.

The contracts do not grant the Pharmacists a full union shop, and still place the responsibility on the shoulders of those union people desiring to patronize these firms to demand the union button and card.

While it is known that some of the firms involved in the present agreements are desirous of conducting a union shop, the only weapon the Pharmacists' Union has to prevent those "chiseller" employee pharmacists from partaking of the fruits of its labor without wishing to pay some of the expense entailed is for all union people to refuse to accept their services. There are plenty of union pharmacists in all the stores involved to take care of your patronage—just ask for them.

COMMUNITY CHEST CAMPAIGN

"Buy Health and Happiness—For Them." With this adopted as the slogan for their coming campaign, October 20 to November 5, San Francisco Community Chest workers are perfecting the nucleus of an organization which will expand into a volunteer army of 6000 during the drive. Among the organizational details completed are formation of the speakers' bureau advisory committee, composed of fraternal, club, civic and foreign community leaders and appointment of geographical district colonels. "This year's slogan is in line with the modern tendency to consider private giving not only as an expression of good will and generosity but as a sound community investment," Randall Larson, campaign chairman, said.

NOMINATIONS TONIGHT

At the meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council this (Friday) evening nominations will be in order for delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which meets in Denver on October 4. At next week's meeting of the Council nominations for its representative at the convention will again be open, and the election will take place on the following Friday evening. The Council is entitled to one delegate.

PAYING HIM IN HIS OWN COIN

"Boss, your doctor's out here with a flat tire." "Diagnose the case as 'flatulency of the perimeter,' and charge him accordingly," ordered the garage man. "That's the way he does business."—Ex.

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17TH and MISSION STREETS

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UNION VISIT TO PLANT

More than one hundred members of the Oakland Linoleum Layers' Union were scheduled to make an educational tour of the Pabco Products linoleum plant at Emeryville last night. This is the only linoleum plant west of Pennsylvania, and the program is part of the Paraffine Companies' plan of co-operation with the applicators' union.

Unemployment Question

"In 1919 there were 10,800,000 people in the manufacturing industries of the United States working an average of fifty-four hours per week. In that year the total number of man-hours was 29,000,000,000. In 1929 there were 8,800,000 people working an average work week of forty-eight hours. The total man-hours were 20,000,000,000. In 1936 there were 7,600,000 people in these same industries and the total man-hours were 11,000,000,000. If you would observe this on a chart it would look like that old sign: 'Going, going, gone.'"

Will those who believe that modern technological development has increased employment please carefully consider the above statement from "Technocracy Digest"?—"Epic News."

An Alarmed Congressman

Representative Cox of Georgia, militant foe of the Committee for Industrial Organization, lays claim to authentic information that C. I. O. leaders plan "a widespread campaign of industrial disorder intended to terminate in a general strike."

The latter, he said, would be intended to "bring the industries of the South and Henry Ford to their knees and to reduce every contributing industry to a state of supplication for peace." He continued:

"I am further informed that the C. I. O., smarting under its failure to win the 'little steel' strikes, is determined to teach this nation a lesson and to demonstrate its power to control the industries of this country as it will.

"I am further informed, and I am sure my information is authentic, that plans are being carried out in every state in this Union by the Communist party to invade and infiltrate both the Democratic and Republican parties through C. I. O. membership."

Earlier Cox had demanded that the Democratic party return the "half million dollars" he said the C. I. O. contributed to the 1936 Roosevelt campaign fund.

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Form Arbitration Board

Further progress was made this week to bring about the arbitration of the differences between the hotel and restaurant employees' unions and the hotel operators of San Francisco which caused the protracted strike commencing on May 1 last which was ended with an agreement to arbitrate.

Fred G. Athearn was chosen as chairman of the board which will meet on September 15 and attempt to iron out the differences affecting hours and wages.

The unions will be represented on the arbitration board by Rene Battaglini, Cooks' Union 44; Carl Helbig, Waiters' Union 30; Tom Nickola, Bartenders' Union. Union alternates are Walter Cowan, Miscellaneous Employees 110; Margaret Werth, Waitresses' Union 48, and Joe Marino, Hotel and Apartment Clerks 283.

Hotel owners will be represented by George D. Smith, George T. Thompson and Dan E. London. Proceedings will start September 15, it was announced. The number of hotels to be represented is still unsettled.

WANTS TO HEAR BOTH SIDES

The prominence given planned meetings of the Church League for Industrial Democracy on the tentative program of the Protestant Episcopal Church's general convention in Cincinnati next month drew sharp criticism from Bishop William T. Manning of New York.

An invitation issued to Homer Martin of the United Automobile Workers' Union to speak at one of the league meetings annoyed the bishop, who said this placed the church in the position of recognizing the C. I. O.

"Why is William Green or some representative of the A. F. of L. not given opportunity to present his side of the case in the labor controversy?" the bishop asked.

The Church League for Industrial Democracy has no official relation with the church, he said, describing it as having a "militantly partisan and radical character."

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Vandeleur's Report to Approaching Convention Shows Great Progress

The convention of the California State Federation of Labor to be held at Long Beach next Monday has created more interest among the organized workers of the state than any previous gathering of that body.

The greatest increase in membership of its history is reported by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary, in his annual report.

Membership of affiliated unions on which they paid per capita tax to September 1 totaled 235,911, as compared to a total of 135,179 on the same date last year, or an increase of 100,737.

"This is the answer of legitimate labor to the attempts of an outlaw organization to disrupt the organized labor movement," Vandeleur said. "It must be remembered that this increase is recorded despite expulsion from the Federation of a number of large groups which have turned to the C. I. O."

The report shows an increase from 654 to 827, or 173, in number of affiliated unions and councils, from which there are deductible fifty-two groups, leaving a total of 775, or a net increase of 121 organizations.

The deduction is made up by six surrenders of charters, nineteen suspensions by order of the American Federation of Labor for C. I. O. activities or other reasons, and twenty-seven suspensions for non-payment of per capita tax.

"While a large part of the increase is attributable to organization of field and cannery workers in the agricultural industry, virtually every organization affiliated has shown substantial gains in membership," Vandeleur said. "The new total is the answer of the honest workers to the C. I. O. menace, and I predict still greater increases during the coming year."

The strength of the bona fide labor movement is further reflected in the number of delegates for whom credentials have been received to attend the thirty-eighth annual convention of the Federation, opening in Long Beach on Monday, September 13.

Credentials have already been received from affiliated unions and councils for close to 800 delegates, compared to 520 in 1936. This year's sessions will therefore be the largest in the history of the Federation, both in point of delegates present and membership represented.

"Legitimate labor in California has the C. I. O. on the run, and the convention will prove its loyalty to the organized labor movement as represented by the American Federation of Labor," Vandeleur said.

Migrant Labor Problems

In California today there are estimated to be 50,000 migrant agricultural workers. This excepts Los Angeles. Of these 5000 are children who are suffering from malnutrition. Representatives of the State Health Department declare the children are not starving but that their physical condition is due to the fact that parents do not know how to properly prepare the food products found here.

Of these migrants 59 per cent come from Oklahoma, 9 per cent from Arizona, 7 per cent from Arkansas and the remainder from Colorado, Nebraska, Texas, Missouri and New Mexico. Communicable diseases among these workers are said to be no more prevalent than among the resident population.

They are classed in two groups, the cotton pickers and fruit pickers. The former work in the cotton-producing areas of the state and then return to their homes, while the latter range from northern California and on to Washington, Idaho and Utah with the various fruit harvests.



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